

# Edgefield Advertiser.

Published every Wednesday morning at  
DUNSTON, KEESE & CO.

Advertisements to the Advertiser for one year FIVE DOLLARS in advance. For six months THREE DOLLARS.  
Advertisements will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per Square (10 lines or less) for each insertion. Advertisements under special arrangements of time to be inserted, will be published at a special rate of insertion.  
Advertisements for any Office or house or other, TWENTY DOLLARS, to be paid before the advertisement is published.  
Obituary notices, Tributes of Respect, or any other publication personal in its nature, will be treated as advertisements and charged accordingly.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.  
The Second Great Battle of Cold Harbor and Gaines' Mill.  
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,  
Battle Field of Cold Harbor,  
June 3, 4 p. m.

A gracious God has given the Confederate arms another victory—a victory that is almost bloodless as to them, but fearfully fatal to their enemies. The annals of modern times furnish no parallel to the battle of today—no slight has been the loss on the one side and so great has been the slaughter on the other. The enemy have been a slaughtered by thousands, while our veterans have hardly received a scratch. How else can we explain these strange results except upon the theory that Heaven has smiled upon our arms and wrought mischief among our foes?

A brief resume of the operations which preceded the great battle of today, will enable the reader to accompany me in the hurried narrative here presented, and to understand clearly the movements of the hostile armies.

As you are aware, there was heavy skirmishing along the lines on Wednesday, the 1st. Early in the morning of that day Kershaw's and Cooke's divisions attacked the enemy and drove him to his entrenchments. Hoke, who is reported to Anderson, moved from Old Cold Harbor, and Kershaw from the vicinity of Benah Church, their object being to secure certain positions to be used either in attack or defence, as occasion might require.

During the afternoon the enemy attacked Hoke's division, and was handsomely repulsed by Cooke's and Kershaw's North Carolina brigades. Breckinridge, who reports to Hill, and Mahone, commanding Anderson's old division, drove the enemy from their front, taking about one hundred and fifty prisoners.

While these movements were being made below, the Federals pushed forward a heavy column of cavalry from Hoxover Court House in the direction of Ashland. The men were provided with ten days' rations, showing that they had started on a raid, probably with the hope of being able to reach the Danville railway, or at least create a diversion. General Grant, Hampton, who has been placed in command of all the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, was prepared for them however. They reached Ashland, and had begun to destroy the railroad track at that place, when the Confederate horse attacked them and drove them back to the Pamunkey. General Rosser and Pierce Young played a conspicuous and important part in the obstinate battle that ensued. Gen. Young, commanding Hampton's old brigade, received a severe though not mortal wound. The enemy lost heavily in men and animals. Our own loss was considerable.

Late in the evening a corps of infantry was reported to have arrived at Tull's Station from the White House, and to be extending up the York river railway. They stated that they belong to Butler's forces, the object of their movement being, doubtless, to connect with Grant's left wing and open the way to the Chickahominy.

During these operations in the morning, Col. L. M. Keitt, whose regiment (the 20th South Carolina) had just arrived and been attached to Kershaw's old brigade, received a mortal wound while leading the brigade, from which he died yesterday. No braver spirit ever gave his life for the liberties of his country.

Yesterday, the 2d, perfect quiet reigned along the lines until 5 o'clock in the afternoon when Early attacked the enemy in his works and drove him out of their formidable lines of entrenchments. Heth, of Hill's corps, participated in this good work. While the attack was being made in front, Gordon moved around and took the enemy in flank. So vigorously did our troops press the flying foe, that he was unable to make a stand behind his second line of entrenchments, which they entered pell-mell with him. Early's loss will not exceed 200, while the enemy's was heavy, including 700 prisoners, taken chiefly by Gordon, Rhodes and Heth, nearly all of whom belong to the U. S. Regulars. The Stonewall Brigade behaved as it was wont to do in the days of its first great leader. Whilst our loss was slight in numbers, it was great in fact, in that it includes the brave General Doles, of Georgia, who fell with his foot to the foe and his face to heaven. He entered the service in April, 1861, and from that time forward he served his country with a zeal and skill worthy of all praise.

This was on our left. On the right, about the same hour, Breckinridge, supported by Wilcox, was ordered to assault the enemy on Turkey Hill and wrest it from him. This he and Wilcox did in handsome style, and thus an important position was secured in time for the great battle which, it was then evident, could not be much longer postponed.

Sure enough, with the early dawn this morning came the boom of cannon and the sharp rattle of musketry. Grant made a furious assault along our whole line except on the right. The Confederates had thrown up entrenchments or breastworks of logs and earth during the preceding night and day, and were prepared for the onset. Early occupied the left of the line, having Hoke, of Hill's corps, on his extreme left; Anderson held the centre, and Hill the right. The lines were an irregular crescent, covering the battle field of Cold Harbor, and extending from a point somewhat above and in advance of Benah Church in a southerly direction to the vicinity of McClellan's bridge, over the Chickahominy. It was for these bridges that Grant was aiming; and having secured them, and forced Lee back into his works about Richmond, he hoped to have things his own way. He had abandoned his strong position behind the Totopotomoy Creek, and had slid around to the right once more; but Lee had anticipated him this time. The latter had not only thrown his army across his path, but his men had constructed strong field works for their protection. The Confederates have become as great adepts with the spade as McClellan ever was. Some of the army says that if a column is halted a few minutes on a march to rest, the men will immediately to work to throw up entrenchments.

Grant evidently hoped he would be able to take Lee by surprise. He had first been reinforced by Butler, and the last man in the hospitals, Provost guard houses, and even the clerks in the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments had been sent to him to make a sure thing of it. But when he moved last night further around to our right, he did not know that Lee had also moved, and been reinforced by portions of Beauregard's forces,

and that his troops had provided very good works, behind which to receive his attack. He assaulted the entire line, as already stated, at an early hour. Running southward on the right, and then westward, and that was accompanied with ease and great loss to the enemy, and with a heavy loss to the Confederates. The attack upon Kershaw, Hill and Fields, of Anderson's corps, and Breckinridge, of Hill's, and the contrary, was heavy and vigorous, and was continued from half past four o'clock until half past ten. An immense force was massed against this part of the line, and it was brought up again and hurled with Titanic violence against the Confederate position. As many as seven assaults were made against Kershaw and a portion of Field's division, each one of which was repulsed with tremendous slaughter. The carnage was dreadful, not only at this point, out in front of Hoke and Breckinridge also. Hanton's and Cooke's brigades, of Pickett's division, were also engaged, and acquitted themselves handsomely. Indeed, the Confederates, if such a thing were possible, excelled all their previous performances. The enemy broke over the lines as a salient in Breckinridge's front, and for a few minutes had possession of three guns and so much of the ground as had been occupied by three companies, but Egan's brave Floridians, attached for the time to Mahone's division, and acting as reserves, rushed forward and swept them out of the works like a whirlwind. Colquitt's Georgians performed a similar feat when Clingman's brigade was pressed back momentarily on Hoke's front; they sent the enemy literally flying across the field. Laws', G. L. Anderson's and Gregg's brigades of Field's division were chiefly engaged on that part of the line, and fought with great ardor. Law received a painful but not dangerous wound over the eye.

But is too early to attempt to go into details. The loss of the enemy in front of Kershaw's veteran division is represented on all hands to exceed anything that has occurred during the war. The ground was strewn with the Federal slain in front of Fields, Hoke and Breckinridge also. What the enemy's loss was I shall not now undertake to say. Our own casualties, on the contrary, are so small as to appear almost incredible. I will only add, that in high and well informed quarters it is estimated that for every hundred men we lost, the enemy lost more than a thousand. How can this be explained? Was there not an unseen, but all-powerful Hand interposed between us and our enemies, to turn aside their missiles of death and save us from harm?

The battle raged until half past ten o'clock, when the enemy, having been repulsed at all points, retired from the terrible conflict, stunned, bleeding at every pore, and mangled in every limb. Gen. Lee, determined to adhere to his defensive policy, and preserve his army for future wants, did not pursue. There has been constant shelling and skirmishing since, and some of the enemy's Parrots are passing uncomfortably near while I write. There are some indications that a last desperate assault will be attempted this evening, probably after dark.

We had the advantage of the ground, both for our infantry and artillery; so much, indeed, that the Federals could bring but few of their batteries into play. But we had another advantage: we stood upon the ground where the immortal Jackson made his first great flank movement against the enemy. It was the old battlefield of Cold Harbor and Gaines' Mill, ground already consecrated by the blood of brave men fighting for life, liberty and peace. Catching the inspiration of the sacred scenes, and emulating the patriotic zeal of the departed hero, the conquerors of 1862, the veterans now of 1864, the Confederates went into the fight with no other thought but that of victory.

But few prisoners were taken or lost, and no guns.

I should have stated above that Generals Kirkland and Lane were wounded—not dangerously—and that General Pienegar received a slight hurt in the hand. P. W. A.

## Grant's Movements.

A soldier in Gen. Lee's army, writing to a friend, under date of June 6, says:  
"I rode down the front of our left wing yesterday. All was quiet until evening, when a furious fight commenced on our right. The result I have not learned. The enemy has undoubtedly been leaving our left front for some days; perhaps this morning they are all gone. Our scouts last evening reported the enemy, en masse, leaving our entire front. But where will they go? They cannot go back. They are taking everything they can lay their hands on. As our scouts pass, little children on the Pamunkey-run out and ask for something to eat. Dr. Pollock, living on the Pamunkey, lost everything he had, including thirty negroes."

"The fight of last Friday was very severe. The enemy's loss is reported to have been heavier than at the Wilderness. A farmer reports Grant to have said that he would try Lee a few days longer, and if he 'could not succeed, he (Lee) might take his d—d little Confederacy and go to h—l with it.' Prisoners give very exaggerated statements in regard to Grant's reinforcements, which are of course all stuff. But, be that as it may, a very important movement is on foot, which I opine will be decisive. Of this you will be informed in good time. Our men are perfectly contented that Grant cannot advance one step. On Friday, we drove him over two miles, taking three lines of entrenchments. Saturday, we fell back to our own line, which has been greatly strengthened. Prisoners estimate Grant's entire losses at 98,000. His strength is believed here to be 120,000. There was some little firing on our left this morning before daylight."

## From the Front.

Lieut. Reynolds, of the Fifty-first Alabama caught nineteen Yankees between the enemy's cavalry and infantry—a bold trick—Lieut. Rice caught two and killed one. The prisoners represented every army corps but one, proving that Sherman's army or a large portion of it, is massed on the railroad, and fearing to move on so strong positions as can be had along the base of the Kennebec Mountain. They will undoubtedly move by the Roswell Factory road, flanking this ridge in order to find a good road to travel to Atlanta. The prisoners say that the cars are running to Acworth, and that the bridge over the Etowah is finished.

Deserters that we have apprehended say that a great many are deserting and going home, especially those from East Tennessee. Sherman played very 'fine' in coming round Altoona Hills. He never expected to get on this side without a fight. Crossing at Doubtful or Conger's bridge he 'snaked' his way round and to the South side of the hills, and you can now follow his trail to the railroad again, just where he wished to get. He quietly waits until his pioneer corps has finished the bridge over the Etowah, and when he gets sufficient supplies he will not doubt move again.

Our General has offered the gage of battle several times during the past week, but Sherman persistently refuses. We have no doubt that the general outline of his campaign is to avoid battle and maintain his position in the stronghold he now occupies until he can recruit his jaded and worn command.

The Senate sustained the President's veto of the joint resolution exempting the editors and employees of magazines and periodicals from military service. Also, rejected the bill increasing the pay of officers and returned by the President.

# THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864.

## Prayer.

"The Union Prayer Meeting" will be held this (Tuesday) afternoon in the Methodist Church, at 5 o'clock.

Tax Payers in the vicinity of Liberty Hill will be a changed man in the advertisement of Mr. Wainwright, Tax Collector.

The beautiful tribute, and truthful as it is, pretty, of the late Capt. J. W. Keitt, published elsewhere in this issue, will be read with much interest by the acquaintances of the deceased.

## To the Legislature.

Particular attention is directed to the article in another column announcing that our esteemed old townsman, Dr. M. LaBorde, of Columbia, will deliver a lecture this (Wednesday) evening on the life and character of that eminently good and distinguished jurist Chief Justice O'NEALL. We know that a crowded house will greet Dr. LaBorde on this occasion, and that the lecture will receive the admiration of every one fortunate enough to gain admittance into the Hall. The object too is a good one—for the benefit of our glorious soldiers—and this of itself should cause the people to turn out en masse. A word to the wise is sufficient.

## Major John R. Blocker.

On Sunday evening last the mortal remains of our chivalrous young friend, Maj. J. R. Blocker, were consigned by the comrades of his boyhood, and the admirers of his later years, to the silent grave in the beautiful burial ground of his ancestors. He was wounded, we learn, whilst in command of skirmishers sent out by Gen. M. C. Butler, about the 2d June, and died from the effects of his wounds on the night of the 6th inst. Maj. Blocker was a noble-hearted young man, of courtly demeanor, brave almost to a fault, generous, kind, honorable. His friends were numerous, and those who know him best loved him most.

At the outset of our disturbances with the Federal Government he was pursuing the studies of a soldier at West Point. But when his own Carolina was threatened, he rushed to the scene of action, and has ever since been battling in his country's cause. Military glory and his country's freedom were the ruling passions of his soul, for his forefathers were brave and devoted soldiers, and he had inherited their noble traits of character. Alas! how sad the thought, that one so well beloved, with such auspicious promises of future usefulness and happiness before him, should so early be cut down by the stern Reaper. But his country required the sacrifice, and he willingly laid his young life down in defence of her rights and independence. "After life's fitful fever" he sleeps quietly in the warrior's grave, whilst his brave-woy honors lie thick around him. Peace to his immortality. And may God, in his mercy, pour the "oil of consolation" over the bruised hearts of those deeply aggrieved ones who were so dear to our beloved young friend.

## Gen. M. W. Gary.

We are gratified—yes, more than gratified—to announce that this gentleman has at length been appointed a Brigadier General. As the Colonel of the renowned Hampton Legion, he had won a wide-spread reputation as a glorious fighter and "not official" officer. As a Brigadier we know he is a fresh laurel to the wreath of honors that already encircles his gallant name. Continued success to him in his onward road to fame and undying renown.

## Notary Public.

R. W. SEIBEL, Esq., has been appointed by His Excellency Gov. BOHANNAN, a Notary Public for Edgefield District, S. C.

## Good!

A positive order was received at the Provost Marshal's headquarters in Richmond, on Saturday the 4th, from Gen. Lee, forbidding the issuing of passports to citizens or others to visit his lines, unless on errands of humanity, in connection with the care of the dead and the relief of the wounded. Persons who visit battle fields from curiosity to pick up and claim trophies won by braver men will be rigidly excluded, and if caught within the picket lines hereafter they will be sent to the guard house.

Captain J. Hampton Brooks, who was severely wounded in the battle near Petersburg, has arrived in Columbia, and is staying with a friend. We are gratified to learn that he is steadily improving.

Captain Brooks sends the *Columbia Guardian* the following omissions and corrections of previous reports of casualties in his company:  
Stephen Miller and Thomas Sturgeon, reported missing, are wounded and in hospital at Richmond; also in a skirmish on the 9th at Petersburg, Corp. J. S. Robinson, mortally wounded in stomach, since dead; also, in a skirmish at Drewry's Bluff on the 14th, killed, H. H. Strangely wounded, J. E. Powell, lost captured; Oliver Francis, severely wounded in the ankle; J. W. Kuhl, severe in the hand; R. M. Cogburn, very slightly.

## Gen. Lee in the Saddle Again.

The *Courier* of Saturday says: "We are happy in being able to state, on the authority of an officer who reached our city on Thursday from the scene of conflict in Virginia, that the reports which represent General Lee as suffering from ill health, are altogether untrue. Our informant tells us he saw the great captain on horseback, looking fresh and cheerful, a day or two before he left."

## Co. A, 22d S. C. V.

The following is a list of wounded and missing in Co. A, 22d Regt., S. C. V., Capt. Burt commanding, at the engagement in Chesterfield County, Va., on the 22d June:  
Company A—Wounded: J. Hattiganer, leg, severe; Missing: Lieut. D. T. Vaughn, Privates Knopf, P. Gaines, Wm. Landrum, T. Harris, A. Franklin, R. S. Bryan.  
Col. Dantler was killed in this engagement.

Casualties in Co. G, 1st Regt. S. C. V., in the battles of the 5th, 6th, 12th and 23d May.  
Co. G—Killed: J. K. Porter, S. Porter, G. W. Stewart, W. Whitley. Wounded: Sergeant W. L. Durel, J. W. Blackwell, J. Clegg, W. D. O'Connell, severe; D. W. Jackson, slight; E. J. Reads, J. M. Richardson, severe; F. Schwartz, W. P. Vines, slight; M. E. Walker, mortally; T. A. Walker, severe; A. J. Clegg, mortally; J. W. Bryant, severe; A. J. Clegg, slight; Sergt. W. Y. Scott, J. Y. White, severe; Corp. D. W. Street, P. P. Johnson, slight; R. M. Dora, serious; S. M. Fry, W. P. Hasting, John Linn, W. W. Stewart, slight; P. Shinnall, M. Smith, severe; E. G. Walker, D. Wate, M. J. Brown, slight. Missing: C. L. Barn, Sergt. F. C. Tompkins, W. G. Kernham.  
Capt. Butler, of Co. G, was, at last accounts, in command of the Regiment.

The news of the great battles in Virginia caused great sensation in England. The *Times* regards Grant's success indecisive. The *Post* expressed the conviction that the Federals sustained a crushing defeat. The *Herald* and *Globe* pronounced the advance on Richmond a failure.

# To Arms! To Arms!

Hon. R. H. May, Mayor of the City of Augusta, issued a proclamation on the 11th, calling on the people of Richmond and surrounding counties and the neighboring Districts of South Carolina, to rush to the Savannah without delay—and prepare to meet an expected Yankee raid from Port Royal. The Mayor in his proclamation says:  
"From information received from Major Gen. Jones, commanding at Charleston and Savannah, there can be no doubt that the enemy are now actively preparing for a raid upon the city of Augusta. This information has also been conveyed to me from other sources whose reliability cannot be questioned. It is therefore my duty to call upon all the residents of the county of Richmond and the surrounding counties to repair to Augusta without a day's delay, and report to Major I. P. Girardey, commanding the Local Forces for assignment in the Companies here organized, or for organization in new companies. Arms, ammunition, and accoutrements will be furnished by Col. Hains to all."

The enemy will be opposed step by step in his advance from the coast by our forces here. Every foot of his path will be marked with blood. Let us then constitute ourselves a force that will enforce our brave defenders in the event of their being compelled to fall back upon Augusta, and thus every exertion to free us from destruction of our beautiful city and the mighty interest the Government has confided in our fidelity and courage."

Of course Edgefield will respond to the stirring appeal of Mayor May. To arms! To arms! Everybody! Let all do their duty, and these funds will be foisted in their belated designs on our homes and firesides.

## Forrest at Work.

A special despatch to the Mobile Tribune dated Baldwin, Miss., June 11th, says: Forrest made a forced march and threw a part of his command between the Yankee advance and Baldwin. He held them by sword and gallant fighting for five hours when Buford attacked them in flank driving them four miles. An official note says: The enemy were routed. We captured over two hundred wagons loaded with stores, and many prisoners. The destruction of property on the Yankee line of advance is unparalleled.

"Tyrone Powers," the Richmond correspondent of the *Constitutionalist*, under date of the 7th June, says:

"Among others who have lately fallen may be mentioned, Col. Lawrence M. Keitt whose name was once a household word in the South. This gallant soldier was mortally wounded a few days since, while riding down his regiment, between its fire and that of the enemy, and that it should be so, declared in his last hours that the ball which struck him came from his own man. God grant that these cruel mistakes that have robbed us so often and so grievously before may be forever cease to occur."

## For the Advertiser.

### Obituary.

He dared the elemental fray,  
And shook his shining blade around,  
Crying, "onward boys, and win the day,  
Upon Virginia's hallowed ground."

With heartfelt sorrow for the noble brave, as one by one they fall in defence of sacred rights, and soul touched with warm and lasting sympathy for the lacerated bosoms of the relatives and friends of the slain, our pen enters with painful diffidence upon the duty of recording the early departure from earth of Captain J. W. KEMP, of the Confederate Army, aged 29 years.

He was struck by a volley of the enemy's rifle shot, and expired almost instantly, while he was most bravely leading his sanguine Company on to the bloody conflict, at the battle of the "Wilderness," in Virginia, on Friday morning, May 5th 1864.

Capt. Kemp commanded Company G, Seventh Regiment S. C. V. He was among the first pioneers for Independence, who voluntarily relinquished all the attractions of an affectionate and sainted home, and the fascinations of young maiden love, and flew to the field of conflict at the earliest intimation of his country's need, in defence of liberty and justice.

It would seem almost enough to perpetuate his fame to know he was a soldier and an officer in that invincible band, which has so firmly and undiminished withstood the smoke, and fire, and carnage of so many fields of desperate strife, under the philosophical guidance and indomitable spirit of a LOVETRENER, but we cannot refrain from adding something more of his heroic and social virtues.

During the past three years of our struggle to be released from an aggressive people, Captain Kemp had wielded his arm most daringly and magnanimously in the tornado of many awful battles, and whilst all around him fell his comrades bleeding and mangled, drenching the ground with their crimson gore, he providentially came out of the "fery furnace" safely and without a single rear; but at last, in the enthusiasm—ay, the impetuosity of his young and hopeful manhood, he pointed his glittering steel toward the on-rushing foe, undauntingly leading his devoted and eager ranks into a terrific cross-fire and shower of leaden hail, where, in the onset his stately person received the mortal shock and fell to the ground; but before the unconquered and undying spirit took its flight from his noble, prostrate tenement, he exclaimed, "remember boys from whence you came, and for what you come."

After the din of battle, there was audible grief in his bowed ranks, at the loss of so capable, generous, and beloved a Captain. Perhaps no officer in the Confederate service, was more reported and beloved by his command than was Capt. K. by his charge. He was a person of fine education and literary attainments. In every department of social life he proved himself a high-minded, generous-hearted accomplished gentleman. The elements of his nature, combined with his Christian profession and strong hope, made him fearless of death when imperative duty tested his valor.

His demise is rendered additionally painful by the fact that he was betrothed to one of South Carolina's fairest and most estimable daughters, who feels the keenest anguish at so great a calamity.

Most sincerely do we sympathize in particular with the intensely bereaved mother, sisters and brother, and with all others of his devoted friends, while the community at large, and his bleeding country, cannot but feel, especially at the present hour of national peril, the loss of all such estimable and brave citizens. At the same time we should strive, by all the philosophy, religion and energy of our souls, to become reconciled to the chastening rod of the Great Controller of all events.

He is not dead, though slain his form,  
How can immortal spirit die?  
He is not dead, but from the storm  
Of war, has fled to peace on high.  
Then oh, be patient—dry the tear,  
Nor mourn too deeply at this fate;  
Amid our darkness there is cheer,  
Hope points us to the Heavenly gate.

## From the Trans-Mississippi.

The remnant of Banks' army is on the west side of the river, near Port Hudson. Constant skirmishing between them and our forces in their rear.

# LATEST NEWS.

## Confederate States Congress—Declaration of Principles.

Richmond, June 13.  
In secret session on Friday night, Congress adopted a manifest, declaring that nothing was more ardently desired than peace. The series of addresses with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless our arms since the opening of the present campaign enables us to profess this desire in the interests of civilization and humanity, without danger of having our motives misinterpreted.

The world must now see that we can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough and desist from longer perseverance, in a wanton and hopeless contest?

The war on our side has been strictly defensive. We do not wish to interfere with the peace and prosperity of the States arrayed against us. All we ask is the undisturbed enjoyment of those rights which our common ancestors declared the equal heritage of all the parties to the social compact.

If our adversaries are deaf to the voice of reason and justice, and shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so injurious to the interest of mankind. We have no fear of the result.

## From Virginia.

Richmond, June 13.—Grant has again changed his base. He commenced moving to our right last night about dark, and began crossing at Long bridge, about twenty miles below Richmond on the Chickahominy.

This morning our cavalry fought the enemy's advance near Raddle's Shop, about fifteen miles below here.

This morning our men, owing to superior numbers of the enemy, were compelled to give back. The enemy were landing supplies, and reinforcements just below Malvern Hill last night.

No general engagement to-day.

About 150 prisoners were captured to-day in the enemy's abandoned entrenchments, and have been brought in.

Evrons Farm, Va., June 12.—There is no change in the relative situations of the two armies, and, save an occasional discharge of artillery and active sharpshooting on the part of the enemy, there is nothing doing.

Scouts report Grant to be tearing up the York River Railroad.

Accounts from the front represent Grant busy digging parallels.

Grant is very heavily fortified on our front, and his lines in some places are within fifty yards of ours.

The report that Sheridan's raiders are moving towards the canal is not confirmed. On the contrary it is asserted that Hampton's cavalry attacked the raiders last evening near Louisa Court House, captured a battery and a large number of prisoners.

No official confirmation of the engagement has been received, but the report is credited.

Another party of raiders from the Valley struck the Orange and Alexandria Railroad yesterday near Arlington, Nelson county.

The enemy have doubtless occupied Lexington, and are apparently aiming for Lynchburg.

The Yankees have retreated from in front of Petersburg, and recrossed the river eight miles below. In their advance they succeeded in reaching the corporate limits of the city.

## Forrest's Last Victory.

Richmond, June 13.  
An official despatch from Gen. S. B. Lee says the battle of Tishomingo creek was one of the most signal victories of the war.

Besides wagon trains, twelve pieces of artillery were captured.

The rout of the enemy was complete.

Forrest was in close and vigorous pursuit.

## From the Georgia Front.

Atlanta, June 13.  
Advices from the front say the recent rains have made the roads almost impassable, suspending all movements of both armies.

Neither army has fired a gun for two days.

The Yankee trains are running to Acworth to-day.

Indications of a new flank movement, on the part of the Yankees have transpired.

Our lines are strong and the troops recovered from the fatigue.

Rumors of a raid on Atlanta via Roswell reached here on Saturday.

Ample preparations have been made to receive them. No signs of their appearance up to the present time.

The weather has been very cool and incessantly wet for two days past.

Hood occupies the right, Hardee the left, and Polk the centre.

## Northern News.

Pittsburg, June 11.  
The New York Herald of the 9th has been received, and contains the following items of news.

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, were nominated for President and Vice President by both Republican Conventions on the 6th instant. The Herald thinks the ticket will have a hard road to travel. The 11th resolution of the Convention declares in favor of the Monroe doctrine.

Lincoln introduced a resolution on the 29th ult., requesting Lincoln to procure a cessation of hostilities by an armistice, that the States may call a convention with reference to reconstruction.

Morgan captured Mt. Sterling, Ky., June 8; he destroyed the bridges and tore up the track of the Kentucky Central Railroad between Cynthia and Paris, and captured a passenger train. He also occupied Paris and destroyed an important freight train at that point. His force is estimated by the Federals at twenty-five hundred.

Gold closed on the 5th at 154.

## From the Trans-Mississippi.

CLINTON, La., June 13.  
The remnant of Banks' army is on the west side of the river, near Port Hudson.

# For the Advertiser.

The Four per Cent. Bonds.  
Mn. Burton—For the benefit of Tax Payers, I publish the following Regulation of Mr. M. M. BURTON, in regard to the four per cent. Certificates, offered in payment of Taxes.

C. M. MAY,  
13th Dist. Collector.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.

Richmond, March 23, 1864.  
The following regulations are established in relation to the receipts of Four per cent. Bonds and Certificates offered in payment for Taxes:

1. The four per cent. bonds and certificates issued under the act of February 17th, 1864, will be received in payment of taxes until the 31st December, 1864, inclusive. When offered in payment, they must be duly assigned. The certificate of the Tax Collector, or Deputy Tax Collector, or of any Magistrate, in the words "Executed before me," and signed officially, shall be sufficient authority. But if there are previous assignments, the Tax Collector shall see that they are properly authenticated.

2. When the bond or certificate offered in payment is greater in amount than the tax to be paid, the Collector may return the difference by assigning other certificates of bonds, if he shall have any such on hand, the tax payer paying any fraction under one hundred dollars in the new currency, or in notes of the old issue under one hundred dollars, at sixty-six and two-thirds cents to the dollar. Notes under the denomination of five dollars may, at all times, be received as new currency; and until 30th June, inclusive, east of the Mississippi, and the 30th September, west of the Mississippi, five dollar Notes may also be received in payment in the same manner as new currency.

3. In order to comply with the Regulations with certificates for the purpose mentioned in Art. 2, they may be deposited with the Depository, notes received by them after the first of April, at sixty-six and two-thirds cents to the dollar, or notes of the new issue; or if they have not the notes, they may deposit a sufficient amount of certificates taken by them in payments, and receive from the Depository certificates to the amounts so deposited, in suitable denominations.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, and Depositories are authorized to issue such certificates, bearing the date at which their issue in exchange for a former certificate, the collector shall sign a statement on the back of old certificate, describing the numbers and amount in each denomination of those received in exchange. The Depositories shall write the word "exchanged" across the face of the old certificate, and transmit it with their next certificate statements, to the First Auditor, who shall be directed to compare the new certificates with the old ones when they shall be received. Certificates so issued in exchange are not to be reported in weekly accounts current to the Treasurer.

4. In cases where the tax of several tax-payers is less than one hundred dollars, several may unite in payment of their taxes, with one bond or certificate; in no other case, shall different tax-payers be allowed to use the same bond or certificate in payment.

C. G. MEMMINGER,  
Secretary of